THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number XV of Volume XXI. | **SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 25, 1840.** | ***No. from Commencement*, 1,057.**

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **Third Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

Just received and receiving

A large stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Brushes, Glassware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps, Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes, Tobacco, Cigars, Paste Boards,* WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons obtaining immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20
and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through post masters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually* received.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to true Democracy.

ON the first of August next, a new series of the POLITICAL REFORMER will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty five copies for Five Dollars—fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old Republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous perverseness of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, unbiassed judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the Federal Abolition Whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our Democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please send to their Postmaster, with the request that he transmit forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor.

July, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C.

W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. y

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUECHE

WOULD inform his old friends and customers, that he has on hand a general supply of articles of a superior quality, in his line of business. He will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, on terms the most moderate.

He earnestly requests all those indebted to him either by note or account, to come forward and settle the same between this and the next Rowan Superior Court, as he is obliged to have money to renew his stock of Groceries, &c. All who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle with an officer—this course will be adopted without respect to persons.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Stuart, dec'd., at the May Term of Rowan County Court, 1840, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the same to present them for payment, authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEO. L. SMITH, Adm'r.

Rowan Co., Sept. 4, 1840. 3t.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been requested by the late Benjamin Austin, deceased, to act as Administrator on his estate, takes this method of informing those concerned, that he will apply to the next County Court for Rowan county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased; and requests all those having Books, Periodicals, Papers, selections from his Cabinet of Minerals, or any other description of property belonging to the said Benjamin Austin, dec'd., to return the same without delay, or give such information as will insure its recovery. CHS. K. WHEELER.

August 21, 1840. tc

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. y

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

THE AGRICULTURIST.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

In our last number we gave some hints upon this subject, or, upon *the first principles of good Farming.* Since giving that piece to our readers, we have seen a demonstration of a fact therein contained.

While passing through a field of corn a few miles from this city, our attention was called to one portion of the field more particularly, which seemed to be in a much more flourishing condition than the balance, which of course caused us to inquire into the cause. The soil and situation of the land seemed to be precisely the same, and the only difference was in the appearance of the corn. On inquiry, we were told by our friend, that the land was all ploughed at or near the same time, and that the corn in the forward place was planted one day earlier than in the other. We inquired if it was all ploughed by the same hand;—the answer was, that it was not. He said the forward corn belonged to him, and he ploughed the land himself; and that he followed the dictates of his better judgment, and the advice of experienced cultivators, found registered in an agricultural paper. He informed us that he ploughed his corn land very deep, and was particular to avoid what is termed "cutting and covering," or letting the plough take more land than it will turn; while his friends in the other part of the field ploughed but very shallow, contending with him, the while, that it was better for the soil—that deep ploughing was of no use, and that he would kill his horses, by working them so hard.

Our friend heeded not what was said, but continued on with deep ploughing. When the ground was prepared for the seed, the corn for the whole field was taken from the same lot, and that on the deep ploughed land, as we before stated, was planted but one day first. When we passed through the field on the 27th July, the corn on the deep ploughed land was more than six days earlier than that on the shallow ploughed land, while the former had far the best color. The two pieces of corn were side by side, the rows ran the same way, and the difference was so striking, that a person would certainly have thought that there must have been a difference in the time of planting of at least a week, besides a difference in the soil; it all had been attended in one field and by the same man, the previous year.

It is well known that the small fibrous roots of vegetation extend to a great depth in the earth, where the soil is loose and deep; and where vegetables thus take root they are much less affected by drought, and likewise stand the hot weather better; and vegetation, upon shallow ploughed soils, takes root but a very small distance into the earth. The soil being turned up to the action of the sun and air, becomes enlivened, better fitted for producing vegetation, and is greatly increased in depth.

It is a great error among Cultivators in the West, to suppose that because we have such a rich, deep and strong soil, that we need not caution or skill in its cultivation, for the purpose of preserving or increasing its fertility. It is our opinion, and we think we are not alone in this belief, that our soil, with all its productiveness, can be made to produce a much larger amount of profit per acre than it now does, by a skilful cultivation.

Should it not, then, be the aim of Agriculturists to seek to make such improvements in their science as will tell admirably to their honor and profit.—In passing through different parts of the country, in this State, we have seen this truth strikingly verified, and have been convinced of the fact by actual demonstration.—*Western Prairie Farmer.*

ADVICE TO PURCHASERS OF HORSES.

To become a judge of a Horse's conformation, the uninitiated should, in the first place, learn the names by which horsemen indicate the different parts; next he should know to what variation these parts are liable, as to form, position, and development; and, to apply this in a useful purpose, he must know what are the consequences of these variations, or, in other words, what influence they have upon the horse's capacities. Written or oral instruction will afford him great assistance, but he must not expect them to make him a competent judge. He must have recourse to the horse for much that cannot be written.—After obtaining what may be called the theory, he must obtain the practice, by actual observation; after learning what he is to look for, he must teach himself to perceive the peculiarities of conformation when they are before him. This is easily managed by attentively, and in a sytematic manner, examining many horses, and comparing them with each other. It requires many words and some time to describe the shapes of the horse; but an experienced eye detects beauties and imperfections in the glance of a moment. A professed dealer will single out a horse for his purpose almost the instant he sees him. But he has served a long apprenticeship before he acquires this facility, and it has been the longer that he has had few or no rules to guide him. From occasional remarks of more experienced hands, and from insensibly noting striking peculiarities, and afterwards learning how these animals turned out, whether well or ill, he cannot but consider the properties as the consequence of the peculiarities of conformation. Many observations of this kind at length teach him what to expect from horses possessed of a certain form. It is obvious, however, that information obtained in this manner, must be obtained very slowly. If there were no other method, the private purchaser could never be so well qualified to judge, for his opportunities are very limited when compared with those of the dealer. Yet, by adopting the mode mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph, he may acquire the same degree of tact in a much shorter period.—*Stewart.*

Preservation of Pumpkins.—We understand that Mr. C. S. W. Dorsey is at this time feeding his milch cows freely on pumpkins of last year's growth, which are in a state of perfect preservation. The butter is of the finest quality, and of the richest color, as might be expected from such food.—His mode of preserving so perfectly a vegetable, which, while it can be kept sound, all consider so valuable, but which has generally been found to be delicate and perishable, is worthy of being noted. We understand his system to be, to cover the space in his barn intended for their preservation with dry straw, say a foot or 18 inches thick. On this is placed a layer of pumpkins and on that another thick layer of straw, and so on; and the result is that his cows have been supplied to the present time with an abundance of this superior food in a perfectly sound and pure condition.

It is estimated that the Equestrian Statue of Washington projected by the Philadelphians, will cost $50,000 when completed. The base of the pedestal is designed to be constructed of New England granite, and thirteen steps, emblematical of the first Confederated States, of Pennsylvania marble.—The embellishments on the Pedestal will illustrate four of the most prominent scenes in the life of Washington. It will be an honor to the public spirit and patriotism of the city of Penn.

Clever Pun.—A lady in Calcutta, asked Colonel Ironsides for a mangoe; as he rolled it along the table it fell into a plate of kiss missis, a kind of grape very common in the East Indies, upon which Dr. Hunter, a gentleman as eminent for his wit as for skill in his profession, aptly observed, "How naturally MAN-GOES to KIS-SIS."

Repertory of Wit.

Thomas observed to the Major, that it was rather noisy at church last evening. "Yes," said the Major "there was considerable of *bustle* among the girls."

In a single century, *four thousand millions* of human beings appear on the earth—act their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful bosom.

THE HOOF CASE.

LETTER OF MR. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON August, 1840.

SIR: I have received your letter, asking me, for yourself, and in behalf of the citizens of Martin county, North Carolina, to give you a statement of the case of Lieutenant Hooe of the navy, with my views upon the subject; a request with which I do not hesitate to comply.

It appears from the official report of the case made by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress, that Lieutenant Hooe was tried by a court martial upon several charges, portions of which were for causing several persons to be flogged on board of the United States ship Vandalia, in disregard of the internal regulations of said ship, and in direct violation of the act for the better government of the navy; that he was acquitted upon a portion of the charges, and convicted upon the residue; that in the course of his trial two colored seamen, belonging to the crew of the vessel on board of which he was serving, were offered as witnesses to substantiate a portion of the charges; that they were objected to by Lieutenant Hooe, but admitted by the court, a majority of which was composed of Southern officers; that the proceedings of the court martial were referred by the Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of the Attorney General to the Attorney for this District, a native of a slaveholding State, and subsequently to the Attorney General himself, for their opinion in regard to the objection which had been made on the trial as to the competency of the colored witnesses; that these gentlemen united in the opinion that inasmuch as the testimony given by those witnesses was not material to the guilt or innocence of Lieutenant Hooe, in respect to the charges upon which he had been convicted, (that question having been decided upon other testimony,) the objection raised to their competency ought to have no influence upon the Secretary in passing upon the finding of the court; that the sentence of the court, by which Lieutenant Hooe was directed "to be dismissed from the West India squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy," was thereupon approved by the Secretary; and that, upon an appeal to me by Lieutenant Hooe, I declined to interfere with the decision.

The simple question presented by these proceedings, was whether the admission of illegal evidence (assuming it to be so) to substantiate parts only of the charges, ought to be allowed to invalidate the finding of the court in regard to those charges which were established to the satisfaction of the court by other and unquestioned evidence; in other words, whether Lieutenant Hooe ought to be suffered to avoid the consequences of a conviction upon proof admitted to be legal, and deemed to be sufficient, because the [illegible] other charges against him by proof which the accused claimed to be illegal. The court martial thought not, the law officers of the Government thought not—the Secretary of the Navy thought not—and I sustained their united opinion. No principle is better established in courts of law than that a new trial will never be granted on the ground of the introduction of illegal testimony, when the verdict complained of is fully sustained by proof to which there was no objection; the common sense and justice is at once obvious to every ingenious mind.

This disposes of the case of Lieutenant Hooe, as far as it was passed upon, either by by the Navy Department or myself. But it does not, as you will perceive, touch the question as to the legality of permitting free blacks to testify against white persons in naval courts martial. It is obviously not so much the individual case, as the general principle, which has excited your attention, and it is therefore due to you to give a wider view of the subject. By your State laws, blacks are prohibited from testifying against white men. You very naturally, as well from that consideration as from your own feelings, look with repugnance upon their admission as witnesses before the Federal tribunal. The first question is, whether the law as it now stands, authorizes their admission; and if it does, the next is, whether the law ought to be, and how can it be changed. There is no act of Congress which prohibits the admission of colored persons as witnesses in courts martial. It is believed that the practice of permitting them to testify, has been uniform, and I have not found that the question has ever before been brought up for decision. Indeed, I did not perceive that, except by the accused, the illegality of their admission is even now objected to in any quarter. The officers constituting the court, a large majority of whom were Southern gentlemen, of highly respectable standing, cognizant of all their rights, and, in no sense, liable to the imputation of being indisposed to sustain them, did not, it appears, hesitate as to the legality of the testimony. The District Attorney, Mr. Key, declares the witnesses to have been competent as the law now stands. The Judiciary Committee—now composed of professional gentlemen, at least a majority of whom could not be suspected of a disposition to screen the Department or the Executive from responsibility, if they had sanctioned an illegal act—are silent upon the subject, and the very resolutions even by which the case of Lieut. Hooe was brought before Congress, although denouncing the proceedings with great vehemence, do not, I believe, allodge that the admission of these witnesses was illegal. The matter rests upon very simple grounds. The able men who framed the judiciary act of 1789, wisely adapted it, as far as practicable, as many of them had assisted in doing with the Constitution itself, and as they did with most of the early and fundamental acts of the Government, to the peculiar condition of the different States composing the confederacy, in respect to their local laws and domestic institutions. It was to this end provided, "that the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States, shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply. The consequence of this provision in respect to this particular question is, that when the Federal courts sit in a State where, by its own laws, colored persons are prohibited from testifying against white persons, they are excluded in those courts; and when the State laws admit them in the State courts, they are admitted in the Federal courts also. Such has been the uniform practice under the act, and all excitement upon the subject has been by that means avoided. But this applies only to the *judicial* tribunals of the country. The law of courts *martial* has not been framed with so much care. Their proceedings have been exclusively regulated by acts of Congress, without reference to State laws or State usages. Those acts have never prohibited the introduction of colored persons as witnesses; and hence their frequent admission in that capacity, particularly in naval courts martial, some of them almost invariably forming a portion of every ship's crew. If it be wrong to admit them, the fault is in the law, and the remedy is to be found only in its alteration. It is surely not necessary that I should say to you, sir, that this cannot be accomplished by me. Were I either to disregard the law as it stands, when a case for doing so was presented, or to attempt to change its operation, there would indeed be cause for complaint and denunciation. But whilst I have not the constitutional power to alter the law, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not been able to discover a sufficient reason why the rule which prevails with the consent and approbation of all in the judicial, should not be extended to the military tribunals of the country. The legislation of Congress necessary to accomplish that object would be very simple, it being only necessary to provide that the rules, in regard to the admission of witnesses in this particular, should be the same in both classes of courts. Some special enactment in regard to courts martial held at sea, and out of the jurisdiction of any State, might be necessary, but could easily be adjusted.

It is thus seen that efforts designed to be useful in the matter should be directed to Congress, and not to the Executive.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obd't. servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Mr. EUGENE BURRAS,
Jamestown, Martin county, N. C.

From the New Orleans Great Western.

RECAPITULATION.

On the subject of the *Abolition of slavery* in the District of Columbia, Gen. Harrison says:

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District."—*W. H. Harrison.*

Thus he concedes to Congress the *right* and *power* to abolish slavery in the District, with the *consent* of only TWO STATES.

On this subject Mr. Van Buren says:

"I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of the power by Congress, (in the District of Columbia,) against the wishes of the SLAVE-HOLDING STATES, *as imperative in their nature and obligations, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.*"

And he further says:

"[illegible] essential chair the *inflexible* and uncompromising opponent of any attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States."
[*Martin Van Buren.*

On the subject of the *abolition of slavery in the States*, Gen. Harrison says:

On the application of the States, (*or a State,*) "CONGRESS MIGHT APPROPRIATE MONEY TO AID THE STATES SO APPLYING TO GET RID OF THEIR SLAVES!" and further says he: "*It has long been an object near my heart to see* THE WHOLE OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE (of the government) APPROPRIATED TO THIS OBJECT!"—[*W. H. Harrison.*

On this same subject Mr. Van Buren says:

"I do not see on what authority the general government could interfere with slavery in the States without a change of the Constitution, *even at the instance of* EITHER *or* ALL *of the slave-holding States.*"
[*M. Van Buren.*

Again, the following question has been recently put to Mr Van Buren, by certain citizens of Elizabeth City county, Virginia:

"Would you sanction any bill granting *appropriations of the public money* to any State, *soliciting aid* for the emancipation of their slaves?"

To this interrogatory, Mr. Van Buren, on the 21st of July, returned the following answer:

"The form of your question presents for consideration the point, whether the consent of the slave States could confer on the Federal Government the Constitutional power to apply the public funds to the emancipation of their slaves? I unhesitatingly say that it could not, and that I *never could give my* SANCTION *to such a measure.*"—[*M. Van Buren.*

TIMES ARE VERY HARD

"*Where does the money come from?*"—We perceive that the Tippecanoe Association of this city, have appointed *three hundred* delegates to a Whig State Convention, at Baton Rouge. Perhaps the boats may carry them gratis—if they do not, it will cost, at eight dollars each, which is the price of fare, about *five thousand dollars*, for going and returning, and *two thousand* more for expenses there, including refreshments, in "*hard cider*," &c. This needs no comment. Real "*log cabin*" people do not spend money in this way, these *hard* times, when they can scarcely get any thing for their labor. Added to this, calculate the loss of each delegate, for his time, say five days, at two dollars per day each, which will be three thousand dollars—making the neat little sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! "Where does the money come from?"—*Great Western.*

Democrats!—Look through the Whig press from Maine to Georgia, and can you find any *denunciation* of old Federal men and Federal measures? Can you find any *one* of the present Whig journals disclaiming that they have in their ranks the *great body of the old Federal party?* Can you find *one* of the Whig editors *indignantly disowning Federal principles?* When *Austin* and *Duane* and others of the old Democrats, were defending *Madison* and *Gerry* from the fierce assaults of *Russell* and *Callender*, where then was *Daniel Webster*, who stands forth as the *leader* of the Whig procession on the 10th of September? ☞ Defending the actors in the *Hartford Convention!* ☜ Is there *now* a Whig press that does not *endorse Webster's principles?* Democrats, reflect and then *act.*—*Boston Post.*

Gen. Harrison is decidedly the most popular candidate that has ever been before the people.
Daily Standard.

Gen Harrison is not *before* the people at all. He is behind his committee.

LETTERS OF
Col. Croghan to Gen. Harrison.

Rye Beach, July 1, 1816.

Sir: Could I calculate on seeing you within any reasonable time, this letter would not be written; but as there is no prospect of this, I deem it, therefore, most proper in this way to state to you with candor, that reports, or rather statements, have been made to me of such a nature, and from sources so direct and apparently so authentic, as to cause me to hesitate in the language I should bear towards you; and which will, unless positively denied by you, call from me such a contradiction as would be extremely unpleasant to me, and, perhaps, mortifying to you.

It is stated, that you revised and corrected the work entitled "War in the West," (of which McAfee is the ostensible author), preparatory to its going to press, thus giving your sanction and authority to the publication of a statement in relation to the defence of Lower Sandusky, most positively incorrect, and which you at the time knew to be in direct contradiction of the language which you held in the Camp of Seneca, during the bombardment of Sandusky by the enemy.

"Gen. Harrison," says the author, "discovering from the fire of the enemy, that they had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression on the works, felt no apprehension for the safety of the garrison, well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that, without forming a breach, every attempt at escalade could be resisted by the garrison," or words to this amount—a statement as void of truth as possible, as you well know, recollecting, as you must, your uneasiness during the whole continuance of the cannonade for the safety of the garrison, and which more than once wrung from you this strong language of censure of my conduct:—"I wash my hands of it—the blood be on his own head,"—language which you had no right to use, and which would have damned my reputation as an officer, had I fallen on that occasion.

I am informed that very lately, at a dinner in Philadelphia, where the subject of the defence of Sandusky was brought up, you expressed yourself in substance thus:—"The officers and soldiers of that garrison are not deserving of distinction for its defence, as it is generally thought; to the blindness and folly of the enemy, more than to any extraordinary exertion or skill of theirs, is to be ascribed his defeat and their safety; it is true, they did very well, but no better than any other like number of troops from my army would have done," &c., thus continuing on in such an exposition of the affair as made me, says my informant, and others at the table, express an astonishment that the merits of the defence of Sandusky had been so far overrated, and that the commanding officer had received for such service such applause. Did such conversation ever take place? or have you ever expressed yourself in such manner of the defence of Sandusky, as to induce the belief in any one that its garrison received warmer plaudits than it was deserving of? And in asking this, may I at the same time require of you an equally candid denial or admission of the statement of your having revised the work of which M'Affee is the ostensible author? If it is made to appear from your answer that my informants have reported falsely, they shall know it to their confusion and cost; but if, on the other hand, there is an affirmation on your part of the truth of their statement, I will immediately take it upon myself to correct the false impression you may have made. I will be in New York until the 1st of October next, to which place I beg that your answer may be directed.

I have the honor to be your most obedient,
GEORGE CROGHAN.

To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Cincinnati, O.

New York, Aug. 13, 1816.

Dear Sir: The language of my letter, though warm, was but expressive of my feelings at the time; for I had then scarce a doubt of your hostility towards me, by such an extraordinary chain of coincident circumstances were the reports it proof thrust brought before me. With every desire to address you as from the long friendship that has existed between us you had a right to expect, I was unable to express myself as I wished, for at each attempt at a more dispassionate manner, I became yet more warm at the idea of having so mistaken your character. Nor will you be surprised at this, when informed of the manner in which it was produced. In the first place, I was never satisfied with your report of the affair of Sandusky. You eulogised individual gallantry alone, without any attempt at placing the facts before the Government in the important light they merited, thus doing an injury to myself and others concerned:—however, this neglect I found an excuse for at the time; the exasperated state of public feeling, unjustly directed against yourself, rendering it more proper, for a time at least, that such facts should be withheld as would tend the further to increase the reputation of the affair. Secondly; when I heard, for more than two years, officers declare that you were inimical to me, (at the same time giving instances in proof,) a book appeared in Kentucky, highly corroborative of these declarations; for, in this book, (on which it is said you had passed your approbation while yet in manuscript,) a statement is given of the affair of Sandusky, calculated most completely to lessen its reputation in the opinion of the public. Lastly; when in a degree exasperated at the false coloring given to the affair of Sandusky in the book referred to, while revolving in my mind a conjecture of the real state of your feelings towards me, I accidentally met with a stranger, who recited to me a conversation he had recently held with you, that places the fact of your hostility beyond a question. The conversation here alluded to was expressed at length in my last letter, and to it I might have added another fact which had its place in the chain of connection, that you presented to this stranger M'Affee's History—and, I may say, vouched for its correctness, as it was given to him after he had avowed his intention of writing an account of the war. I might here relate many other facts of like importance in this chain of singular coincidents: but I deem it will readily appear from those I have already stated, that I was slow to believe you capable of improper feeling, and that the warmth of which you complain, was the consequence of unwillingness on my part to trouble you with a recital of the various reports I had heard, until at last they assumed so positive a character as to impress me with almost an entire conviction of their truth.

I may offer these particulars in excuse for the tone and language of my letter;—but they do not cause me the less to regret having betrayed such warmth. You had a right to expect other treatment;—and I do not hesitate to say that I have wronged your friendship.

Your letter bears with it all the satisfaction that you could give, or that I could ask. You have denied, in absolute terms, the truth of the statements that have been made to me, and of course stand acquitted of every charge of improper feeling towards me. The subject, I hope, may stand at rest forever, at least so far as relates to yourself. Should a second edition of M'Affee's book be published, I will offer to the publisher an impartial detail of facts in relation to the affair of Sandusky, as a duty which I owe to those brave men who are injured in the statement now before the world; but in whatever I may say, no personal allusions shall be made to yourself, if they can be avoided. Although I no longer harbor a thought of your having ever wilfully injured us, or of your having at any time stated any thing with a view to detract from the merits of the defence of Sandusky, I am very far, at the same time, from placing, as I used to do, the strongest reliance on the activity of your friendship for me. I once thought you anxious to seek an occasion to speak in praise of my services. I since find my mistake, and that your neglect of me has gone so far as to cause you pass from under your eyes a work containing an incorrect account of an affair on which my reputation as a soldier greatly depended, when it was fully in your power to have given the necessary corrections. Feeling, as I do, that I have striven a great deal in your behalf, and aware that you were conscious of my having at one time rendered you a very signal service, I am surprised, perhaps mortified, that you should have neglected the very favorable opportunity that was offered to you of acknowledging the obligation, by generously publishing to the world a full account of every transaction in relation to the defence of Sandusky. Such a course would not have left me among the number of those who have given proof of mere personal courage, but would have ranked me among the roll of those who have rendered their country signal services, while it would have exalted you as one superior to all selfish considerations, more anxious to render justice to others than to claim it for yourself. I have been educated in the belief that candor is a virtue; I therefore address you in its utmost sincerity. I do not wish to hurt your feelings, but to show you what my own are. I am as willing now as I have ever been to speak in your favor, nor will I ever neglect an opportunity of doing justice to your military worth and services.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE CROGHAN.

Gen. Harrison, Cincinnati.

New Orleans, May 24, 1825.

Sir: I unwillingly renew our correspondence, which I had thought had finally closed with my letter of the 13th August, 1818; and that I do so, will be received as an evidence that my feelings towards you are at least not hostile. You will call to mind the particulars of our recent correspondence at Washington City, and cannot therefore be surprised at my entering, without circumlocution, upon the subject which then occupied us. Strict justice has never been done to the brave men who served with me at Lower Sandusky, and I require it for them at your hands. It would be needless for me to point out in what particular they have suffered; to you, at least, it should be enough to be referred to M'Affee's History of the War in the West, and your own Biography, recently published in Cincinnati. What is said in either of these books, calculated to place the transaction at Lower Sandusky in a higher point of view before the world than is claimed for the most insignificant affairs of that day? Your answer must be that of every other reader—nothing. I ask no more myself, General Harrison, than I have a right to claim for every soldier who served under me. But might I not ask for more at your hands? If you have one spark of grateful recollection, you will answer,—yes, more, much more. Did I not sacrifice myself to save you? Did I not, at a moment when the excitement against you throughout the whole State of Ohio amounted to general clamor, when there was almost mutiny in your [illegible] every thing that you and your friends required of me, as necessary to reinstate you in the good opinion of the people and the army? The success of our army required that you, the General-in-chief, should have the confidence of all; and to insure that, I signed addresses without reading them, because I was told that it was necessary; wrote letters approving throughout your conduct, and subject to your corrections, without asking what they might be, because I was assured by members of your family that you yourself believed that on my expressions in relation to you much depended. But of what I did for you enough—of what you have done for me, there is nothing to be told. You have personally pledged yourself to correct any false impressions that may have been created by the publication of the two works above mentioned;—in a word, to speak of all things in relation to the transactions in Sandusky, as they deserve.

We are told in M'Affee's History: "Gen. Harrison, discovering from the fire of the enemy, that he had nothing but light artillery, which could make no impression upon the works, felt not a moment alarmed for the safety of the garrison, well knowing that a breach could not be effected, and that without effecting a breach, every attempt at escalade would be successfully repelled." General Harrison, is this the fact? Did you not, during the whole of the bombardment of thirty six hours, evince more emotion than could have been induced by a belief that the garrison was not endangered?

Did you not, in the extremity of your apprehensions, more than once cry out—"The blood be on his own head—I wash my hands of it"? And was there one man in your whole camp at Seneca, (the gallant Wood excepted,) who believed that, without the most desperate resistance, the garrison could prevail against the attacks of the enemy? Answer these queries, and fairly. I demand it of you as a right. If the statement in M'Affee's book be correct, then where is the merit of the defence of Sandusky? State candidly the facts, without eulogy on any of us; for, each one who served would be judged by his works. Tell to the world, that when you fell back on Seneca, leaving, as a garrison for Sandusky, but one hundred and fifty men, the works of the place were measurably defenceless, that the pickets which connected the block houses were so loosely planted, that the efforts of a single man could pull many of them up—that there was no ditch about the work, nor any outward defence to oppose an assailing force—that but few entrenching tools were left behind, and those unwillingly, and to all this, that there was spared to us scarce 40 rounds of musket catridges per man, without a single prepared catridge, or one ounce of powder for the only piece of artillery in the place. Then state the appearance of the defences on your coming down immediately after the defeat and flight of the enemy. The brave men who toiled there during ten days and nights to put themselves in a posture of defence, are as much entitled to credit for it as they are deserving of praise for their gallantry after the coming of the enemy.

Having enlarged on these points as far as may be due to the truth, I would then have you speak of every other circumstance in relation to the affair at Sandusky (both anterior and subsequent) calculated to place it in its proper light—I have been told it already occupies its proper light—that every thing in relation to it is well understood, and duly appreciated. Can you join in any expressions of this kind? Surely you cannot; for you know too well what was done on the frontier, and how much immediately around Sandusky that has never come to light. If my services have been duly appreciated, then truly have I been resting too contentedly upon what I have done; for no public expression, conveying an assurance of the great sense in which my services are held, has ever yet reached me. You may say that I received a sword from the ladies of Chilicothe, and that I was also brevetted by the President: for the first, I feel as a soldier ought to feel for a gift which he should prize as his life; as for the latter, I regard it as a thing of no value, and not to be considered, for brevets had been dealt out by the dozen and of ten times to those who had never seen the enemy. My name was once before Congress for a vote of thanks, and it was rejected as unworthy an expression of its approbation. When I was thus flatteringly passed upon, was Congress, in your opinion, informed of all I had done in the Northwest? You will say not. And when at a very recent period, too, I was compelled by my necessities to ask a place, and an important one, and found difficulties and vexation when I expected every thing the reverse, had I not a right to believe that my claims to preference were considered but of the same rank with those of every other applicant for office?—The world knows that there was a repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky, but what further does it know calculated to enhance it above the most trivial affairs of the war? Does it know that I disobeyed your orders to abandon the place, and that this disobedience saved your army from a precipitate retreat, and perhaps the whole frontier from the incursions of a savage foe? A council of your general and field officers decided upon the propriety of falling back upon Upper Sandusky; every arrangement was made for a precipitate retreat, and the signal of departure was to be given at the moment of my joining. I care not. Your order was disobeyed, and you were thus saved from the——of a retrograde step. The consequences of the repulse of the enemy at Lower Sandusky were, as you have known, more important than can be conceived by those unacquainted with the topography of the section of country under view, and the position of the opposing forces. How you would have fared had I been captured, you can best conjecture; at all events, it did appear that at the time, you believed the enemy were then a match for you. And what would have been the consequences of your defeat. A smoking frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent. What saved the boats and immense stores concentrated at Cleveland under the direction of Major, now General Jesup? What also prevented a combined attack of land and naval forces upon the fleet of Commodore Perry, at Erie, at a time when its destruction must have been certain? My disobedience of your orders— my subsequent defeat and repulse of the enemy at Sandusky. Gen Proctor, on leaving Detroit in July, 1813, had no other object in view than the destruction of the fleet of Commodore Perry at Erie, and of the military stores and boats at Cleaveland. He blockaded Fort Meigs merely as a cover to his real intentions and to afford him an opportunity of ascertaining what reinforcement were marching out, that he might be assured of the safety of Detroit during his absence. Satisfied of this, he left Fort Meigs with a force of at least three thousand men, (Indians included) in futherance of the grand object of the expedition. On reaching the point of crossing at the entrance of Sandusky bar, his Indian force refused to go further on the lake, without first taking the scalps and plunder at Fort Sandusky. Gen Proctor, from his own written statement, (now in your hands,) unwillingly indulged them. An attack was made—it failed—and with heavy loss. The Indians deserted to a man, and thus an expedition, originally well planned, and fraught with deadly consequences to our cause, was completely defeated by a force of 150 men, of whom nothing further in praise has been offered than was extracted from M'Afee's History of the War in the West.

Respectfully,
GEORGE CROGHAN.

To Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Cincinnati, O.

New Orleans, 8th August, 1825.

Dear Sir: You will allow me to express surprise that no answer has been returned to my letter of the 24th May last; not even an acknowledgment of its receipt. I wrote you at your own request. I had, therefore, every reason to flatter myself with a belief that I should hear from you without loss of time. I am fully decided upon having all the facts in relation to the transactions at Lower Sandusky placed before the world; and will, therefore, unless something satisfactory be shortly obtained from you, publish the letters which have passed between us, that it may be at once seen of what I complain, and with how much cause.—This is not offered as a threat—far from it—but to show you that I am in earnest, and that I may be forced by you to have recourse to a most disagreeable altercation.

Yours,
GEO. CROGHAN.

To Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Cincinnati.

New Orleans, September 22, 1825.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 31st August was received this morning. Let your expose of the Sandusky affair be as it may, my letters of the 24th May and 5th ult. cannot be withdrawn; to do so, were to admit their statements are incorrect.—Should the publication of Dawson's supplement be satisfactory, I will, of course, proceed no further in the matter; in truth, will be satisfied with much less than is asked for in my letter of the 24th May; for I care not that the world should know how far I lent myself to serve the public, and to save you. My letter of the 24th May, was not written for the public eye, else it had been differently worded; it was for yourself alone, and intended to operate upon your feelings of generosity, which, in relation to myself, had been dormant for twelve years, greatly to my injury, and it was, therefore, that I placed before you, in the strongest language of which I was capable, those facts which seemed best calculated to operate upon the feelings I was desirous of calling into action. My letter of the 8th August, which you have determined on construing into a threat of the most offensive character, was written with no other view than the one expressed, to prove to you that I was in earnest; for I had every reason to believe that without an occasional hint of the kind, you might, in your forgetfulness, let slip a third opportunity for rendering justice to those who fought at Sandusky.

Yours, GEO. CROGHAN.

To Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Cincinnati.

New Orleans, December 20, 1825.

Dear Sir: I did not immediately answer your letter of the 24th October, because there appears no call for haste, and, moreover, I have been, since its receipt, occasionally unwell, and occupied more than usually in the business of my office. I willingly accede to the proposition made by you for referring the matter between us to some of our mutual friends, and will abide by their decision, provided no contradiction be given by you to the statements contained in the letters which I shall offer in evidence. I thus reserve to myself the right of a rejoinder, if it is necessary. A correct copy of our correspondence will be immediately forwarded to General Jesup, to be laid before the Board.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE CROGHAN.

To Gen. W. H. Harrison, Washington City.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, SEPTEMBER 25, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Election the 12th of November.

1st District.	..	GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county.
2nd	"	DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.
3rd	"	HENRY FULLENWIDER, of Lincoln.
4th	"	BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.
5th	"	LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.
6th	"	RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.
7th	"	LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Camb'rl'nd
8th	"	JOHN BERRY, of Granville.
9th	"	JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.
10th	"	WILL: P. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.
11th	"	ALEX: W. MEBANE, of Bertie.
12th	"	CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan
13th	"	WILL: L. KENNEDY, of Beaufort.
14th	"	JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Greene.
15th	"	WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

☞ Subscribers in *Mecklenburg County* will find their accounts in the hands of *C. T. Alexander*, Esq., of Charlotte, who will settle with them as fully as we could do ourselves.

Henry Smith, Esq., near Feimster's P. O., is our authorized agent in *Iredell county*; and Mr. *Ephraim Mauney*, in *Lincoln county*.

We hope our subscribers will do us the justice to call on these gentlemen and discharge their respective accounts,—some of which are of long standing.

☞ From all accounts, the King's Mountain Celebration will be a highly interesting affair. To participate in it and hear the great men who will be present on the occasion, thousands of the Republicans of North and South Carolina will flock to the battle ground. A general invitation is extended, and we hope to see many of the Republicans of Rowan going up.—It will require only a few days and no expense, as every man can take his own provisions. Such another opportunity to meet and hear some of the most distinguished men of the country may not soon again occur, and it is surely worth the sacrifice of a few days to be present.

COL. CROGHAN AND GEN. HARRISON.

We this week make room for the letters of Col. Croghan to Gen. Harrison in reference to the North-Western war, and particularly relating to the defence of the Lower Sandusky. Col. Croghan complains of the injustice done him, in the account of that affair as stated in several histories published under the immediate supervision of Gen. Harrison himself. But the correspondence explains itself, and we submit it without farther comment. In explanation, however, of its appearance in this form, and unattended by the answers of Harrison to the several letters of Croghan, we should mention, that at the time of publishing these letters, the Washington Globe informed Gen. Harrison and his party that his replies were in the hands of the editors, and they only waited an intimation from Harrison or any of his leaders to publish them. This has never been given, and Harrison's replies are consequently withheld. "The Hero of North Bend" is not anxious that his apologies to Croghan, for the unjust, ungrateful and dishonorable treatment of that brave soldier should be published to the world. The reader will observe the tone of these letters, as addressed to Harrison privately, in respectful remonstrance for a crying wrong and flagrant injustice, and let it be borne in mind, that with all their recklessness, the Federal papers have never gone so far as to call in question the claim of Croghan to the honor due for the successful defence of the post of Lower Sandusky, when Harrison had ordered him to abandon it to the enemy and join him in *retreat*.

WHIGS AND FEDERALISTS THE SAME.

Why is it that those who have assumed for themselves the name of "*Whig*" exclusively, deny their identity with the old Federal party? Changing the *name* works no change in the *thing*—or principle. If the same men who constituted the old Federal party with the very same *principles* and aims, are now found associated under the name of *Whigs*, what are they but Federalists?

Let us examine whether this be so or not.

A pamphlet, which we have before mentioned, has lately been published in Boston, full of historical facts of a political nature. This pamphlet proves two things beyond the shadow of a doubt, or any possibility of dispute.—*First*, that all the leading *Whigs* in New England of the present day, were most violent *Federalists* in 1812—'13, and '14.

Secondly. That the Whigs, as they now call themselves, profess and maintain the same principles the Federalists did in 1812 to '15.

Take a few prominent examples:—Danl. Webster is now at the head of the Whig party;—so in 1812, '13, and '14 was he one of the leaders of the Federal party. He was then in Congress, and violently *opposed the War*, on every occasion when he could find an opportunity. He invariably voted against supplies of men and money. He denounced the Republican Administration of Mr. Madison with the same bitter virulence that he now hurls his fury against that of Van Buren, and he abused Madison personally as bitterly as he now abuses Van Buren.

Another example:—Mr. Webster's colleague in the Senate of the United States from Massachusetts, is John Davis. This man, when he heard the news that the British had taken Washington, and burnt the Capitol, gave three cheers in the streets of Worcester. *He* is now a leading Whig and Whig candidate for Governor in Massachusetts.

In 1814, the Hartford Convention met to form plans for the separation of New England from the other States, and to form an alliance with the British. It was contemplated *to form a close connection with the British crown and have one of the Royal Family to reign over them.* The brilliant termination of the war defeated their schemes and covered the conspirators with disgrace. Many of these men are yet living, *and every one—to a man—calls himself a Whig, and goes for Harrison.*

Another example:—During the war, when our army or navy gained victories, and the Republicans, with feelings of patriotic exultation, rejoiced as they always did at the success of their country's arms.—What was the conduct of the Federal party? Did they join in the triumph. So far were they from doing so, that unable to conceal their disappointment at the defeat of the British, and enraged to see the triumphs of American arms, they introduced resolutions into the Massachusetts Legislature, and passed a resolution declaring it *unbecoming* a religious people like themselves, to rejoice at victories in such a war as that. This most abominable resolution was passed by the votes of the Federalists, they having a majority in the Legislature. Of those who voted for this resolution a good many are yet living—and *all—to a man—are now good Whigs and go for Harrison.*

The publication, from which we have these facts, gives many other proofs to show that the *Whigs* of the present day are the *Federalists* of former times. This is so clear that no candid man will deny it. If any further proof were necessary to establish a thing so evident, let the reader look around in the extent of his own acquaintance, and see where all the old Federalists are now found. Mark them, and you will find that almost to a man, *they are rallied under the Harrison flag.*

HARRISON'S "STANDING ARMY" OPINIONS.

To hear the present humbug cry of "Standing army" against Van Buren for Poinsett's rejected plan to organize the militia, would any man suppose that Harrison had expressed such views as are contained in the following letter as late as February last? Here the old gentleman re-asserts his opinions of 1810 concerning "annual camps of discipline," to be maintained by *taxing* the people—a plan ten fold worse than Poinsett's impracticable project, and then turns about and with his whole party denounce Van Buren for a plan less exceptionable, which he never recommended! The old man sneers at the present militia system, ("*if system* it can be called.") He is always pointing us to Greece and Rome, where the soldiery gave law and finally overturned the Republics and established military monarchies on their ruins;—these he recommends as fit examples for *our* imitation. But the most extraordinary of all is, to see Gen. Harrison one day strongly advocating and declaring it the object nearest his heart (except taxing the South to buy her own negroes) to see this system of organising the militia carried out, and the next day denouncing a plan similar to his own, proposed by Poinsett, as a "Standing Army!"

Here is the letter:

"TO THE LOUISVILLE LEGION.

"North Bend, Feb. 3d, 1840.

It may perhaps be unknown to you, gentlemen, that the formation of such corps as yours, upon an extensive scale throughout the Union, has long been a favorite project of mine. So long ago as the year 1810, I endeavored to call the attention of the nation to the subject, in a series of letters addressed to the venerable revolutionary soldier and patriot, Gen. Charles Scott, at that time Governor of Kentucky. These letters advocated the formation of *annual camps of discipline in which the select corps of the militia were to be instructed at the public expense.* In the House of Representatives, in the fifteenth Congress, I presented a report containing the outlines of a system of military education of all the youth of the country in the ordinary seminaries of learning. In short, I have neglected no opportunity in Congress, in letters, in speeches, and in toasts at public convivial meetings, to urge the importance of creating a national defence suited to the character of our Government.

"So much has the subject occupied my mind, that it has often been inappositely introduced as the celebrated "*Delenda est Carthago*" of the elder Cato. But my efforts have been in vain. The attention of our rulers and the revenues of the country have been directed to other objects considered no doubt by them as more important. Such, however, were not the opinions of the Roman and Grecian Senates, when Rome and Greece were free, nor in modern times, of the greatest of British statesmen the immortal William Pitt, (the elder) nor of our own Washington and Jefferson.—Will the citizens who are enrolled as the defenders of their country, longer suffer under this gross neglect? will they longer tolerate such a militia system, (if system it can be called,) and such a pension system, devoid of feature of justice, and every principle of Republicanism?

"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

☞ *Revival of Business.*—Notwithstanding the combined efforts of the Banks to distress the country and embarrass trade, it is rapidly reviving in the commercial cities. The importations into N. York are greatly increasing, and business has assumed the most active appearance. The city is full of country merchants laying in large supplies, and the price of exchange shows that they are doing so not on credit, but with good money. The manufactories, too, are again in busy and profitable operation. All this shows that no Bank league, nor political combination can long distress the energies and prosperity of this country. Their impotent efforts to do so must always eventually roll back destruction on their own heads.

Another Land Slide on the Mississippi River. A destructive slide of the Mississippi River bank occurred in *Plaquemine*, Louisiana, on the 3d inst., to the extent of four hundred yards of the Levee, in front of the town. It took with it three or four buildings, and apprehensions were entertained that a further slide would take place.

A Liberty Pole of great height, erected by the Democratic Party somewhere in the West, was lately struck by lightning. Some of the Federal Editors regard this as an occurrence of bad omen for the Republican cause. They are greatly mistaken. It is "doubly sacred" now. Have these worthies yet to learn—

"That the lightning *sanctifies* below
Whate'er it strikes."!

"WE HAVE HERE WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON THE BEARER OF OUR STANDARD."

So says *Daniel Webster*, the great head of the Federal Harrison party. Harrison is made the STANDARD BEARER, while *Webster*, the Federalist and opponent of the last war, *Slade*, the Abolitionist, and *Clay*, the Tariffite, are at the head of the hard cider cohorts, of the log cabin, gold spoon, coon skin army of office-seekers. But what *is* the *standard* of which they have made Harrison the *bearer*, and with which they '*stoop to conquer*' the American people?

At the Baltimore parade, it was borne aloft with the inscription—

"*Tip—Tyler—Tariff.*"

We pointed it to the eyes of Southern Republicans then, and called upon them to be warned.—Again now have we seen thrown abroad to the winds, the "standard" of the party.

At the late Federal parade in Boston, called the "Bunker's Hill Convention," the inscription on one of the banners was—

"A PROTECTING TARIFF."

Can it be that the South will close her eyes to these open declarations of the Harrison party what their policy will be if they get into office? We have had warning after warning that it is their intention to restore the Tariff,—the system of robbing the South for the benefit of northern manufacturers. We have seen it floating on their banners; we have heard it proclaimed by their orators; the black flag of piratical plunder is unfurled before us, and yet there are some Republicans who shut their eyes and refuse to believe! What can convince them? If these signs are not sufficient,—"neither would they believe though one rose from the dead" to convince them.

Another banner was borne in Boston with the motto: "*Harrison and Tyler, the People's choice; PROTECTION to industry, the People's right.*"—This is the cry. *Harrison and Tyler—Protection—Tariff.* Let this party again get into the high places of power, and the South may prepare to bow her neck to the burdens of heavy TAXATION, and labor for the benefit of northern monopolies.

She has been sufficiently warned, and if this evil comes upon her, the fault is her own.

"WHIG,"

ITS GLORY HAS DEPARTED.

Every American knows that the name "*Whig*," was adopted in the Revolutionary War as the distinctive title of the patriots who took part for their country in that great struggle, in opposition to that of "*Tory*," the odious and reproachful epithet of those who sided with the British arms. For this it was endeared to the hearts of the American people;—its sound brought back to our recollection the glorious events of that time when our fathers rose in their might and cast off the bonds of a foreign despotism; it is not strange, then, that their children should hold it in dear and almost sacred remembrance. The Federal party, with their characteristic clap-trap ingenuity, have taken advantage of this veneration for a name, to turn it to account in their contest for power. It *never was* used as a term to designate any set of *principles*;—it never was the appellation of any *political party* in this country. After the Revolution, two parties sprung up, the advocates of different policies and different characters of government. These parties were then distinguished as *Federal* and *Republican*. The Federal party, always opposed to the principles of a democratic government, have been repeatedly defeated in their struggles for power, and now, at last despairing of success under their old banner, and old party name, they have discarded it, and appropriated the title of "*Whig*."—First, because it is a name dear to the American People from old associations, and therefore calculated to mislead them. And secondly, because it *means nothing* in itself *politically*, but may as well cover one set of political principles as another, and so affords a very approved cloak for ancient Federalism,—hence, we find it claimed by this party exclusively, (not *always* claiming it in former times) without the shadow of a right, but yet as insolently as if *they* alone were entitled to a distinction equally borne by every true American in the war. The name was once dear and cherished, but however much it may be hallowed in the recollection of the past, its charm is lost. No true Republican cares to claim it now. It has been prostituted—basely prostituted to the foul purposes of party subserrience and has outlived its ancient honors.—Such as it now is—the self-applied appellation of hungry office-seekers and hard cider guzzlers, we claim it not. The people see that *Whigism* is but the *alias* of *Federalism*. The Republican party have no need of *names* other than that which has always distinguished them. It was left for Federalism to cloak its own features, deny its identity, put on a mask, and wear an *assumed name* when it dare not stand exposed.

"TIP AND TARIFF"

A Harrison meeting in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, lately adopted the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we believe that a Protective Tariff is indispensable to our national prosperity, and as citizens of western Pennsylvania, the interests of the working man and farmer demand it, and can brook no *Southern principles, even in a Northern man*, which would lead us to sacrifice that cherished measure."

These are the sentiments of the Northern Harrison Whig party expressed with one voice everywhere. Their cry is "Tip and Tariff." Mr. Van Buren they denounce as a "Northern man with *Southern principles*," just as their Southern Whig allies do, because he has declared himself opposed to the Tariff system of plunder, their "cherished measure." They will not "brook" the danger of its sacrifice in electing Van Buren, but go for Harrison, the man who has assured them of his adherence to the "cherished measure," until the grass should grow in the streets of Southern cities.

The newspapers report the health of the Southern cities to be good. The epidemic of the last few seasons has not appeared in any of them, and strong hopes are entertained that its unwelcome visitation may be averted.

The New Orleans "Great Western" says that city is perfectly healthy.

Domestic Manufacture.—We have lately seen a quantity of domestic shirting and sheeting from the *Lexington Factory*, which struck us as being superior to any article of the sort we have ever before examined. It is decidedly superior to any article of the same texture ever brought here from the North. The material is not only of the first quality, which is rarely the case with similar fabrics of Northern manufacture, but the thread is even, well twisted, and the weaving done in great perfection; and what adds to all, it is remarkable *cheap*. Why then go to the North to buy this article, when it can be had better and cheaper at the Lexington Factory in Davidson County.

ANOTHER HARRISON "STANDARD."

The Washington Globe gives the following account of one of the "standards" of the "Bunker Hill Convention," borne by old Hartford Convention Federalists.

How gratefully this and others like it, must have greeted the eyes of Southern men who "were there" to participate with old monarchists, Tariffites, and Abolitionists, in doing honor to their "standard bearer."

"It was reserved for the Connecticut Standard—borne by a delegation which exulted in the Federalism that once rallied under the flag of the Hartford Convention—to manifest, in a single grasp, the whole strength of Federalism. Their banner bore one giant HAND suited to a Time—the emblem of consolidated power in the General Government. In the palm was inscribed, in a circle, "PROTECTIVE POLICY;" and on the thumb and fingers—power over which is all concentrated in the broad protective palm—was inscribed "CONSTRUCTION," "MECHANIC ARTS," "AGRICULTURE," "MANUFACTURES," "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS." These great industries were in the emblem of consolidated Government, all made to move, construct, or expand—in a word, obey the will of the Federal authority, as the fingers do the nerves knitted together in the hand. To make the emblem of the Hartford Convention the more emphatic, Governor ELLSWORTH was at the head of the delegation, and we learn from the Hartford Times, that he wore as his badge the BLACK COCKADE."

SAD PROSPECTS IN FLORIDA.

No part of our extensive country is in so deplorable a condition at this time as the Territory of Florida. On the one hand, her citizens are constantly murdered by the merciless Indian, while on the other, those who escape the scalping knife of the red savages, fall victims to the arts of the white pirates.

The following article from the Tallahassee Floridian exposes the game played off by the Banks and Bank Speculators. It will be strange indeed, if such outrages do not arouse the People to a proper perception of the danger of the abused Banking system:

THE PENSACOLA BANK.

"The notes of the Pensacola Bank now pass in Pensacola at fifty cents for the dollar, as compared with the notes of the Alabama Banks. The poor people who hold these notes, are thus defrauded out of one half of what they hold. Is this right? Is this just? Is it not monstrous! And who is it that controls the Bank? To whom does the Bank belong? More than half of the stock belongs to persons now connected with the United States Bank, or who were lately connected with that Bank—S. Jaudon, Mr. Copperthwaite, Elihu Chauncey, S. V. S. Wilder, Charles A. Davis, Thomas Biddle, (cousin of the late President of the United States Bank, and who had at one time a loan from that Bank of some *two millions*.) These are the men who have had, and have now, the control of this Bank; and we see the situation to which they and their agents have reduced it.

"But this is not the worst of it. They contrived to get the bonds of the Territory to the amount of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Those bonds they sold, and pocketed the money, or spent it in speculation. It is gone! gone! gone! But the interest is to be paid. Who is to pay it? The Bank cannot do it If it can't make its notes, in the place of its location, worth more than fifty cents to the dollar, compared with the notes of the adjacent country, how is it to get $30,000 in specie or its equivalent? Will Jaudon, Biddle, &c., pay it? It is not likely that they will. It would be, it seems to us, like throwing good money after bad. If they do not, the bond-holders will come on the Territory for their annual interest, and eventually for the whole amount of the bonds. What are we to do, then?

"It is next to impossible for the Bank to restore itself, and sooner or later the Territory must be called on to pay the interest of *thirty-thousand dollars* annually, and finally the whole *five hundred thousand dollars*. Here is a millstone put upon our necks, and upon our posterity, *if we resolve to put it there*.

"What then is to be done, when the call shall be made on the Territory by the bondholders for the payment of the annual interest? Shall a tax be laid on the good people of this Territory to pay a debt created for the sole benefit of these broken speculators? That is the only way the interest on the debt or the debt itself, can ever be paid.

"We call upon the people to ponder upon these things. Such is the present condition of the Territory that the last Legislative Council suspended the law for the collection of a Territorial revenue. Can the people pay an additional tax to pay this foreign interest? And is it right and proper, and just, that they should be thus taxed?

"This is a question that the people should put to every man who is a candidate for any office in the Territory, and particularly to the candidates for the Legislative Council. Let them be called upon to state their opinions fully and explicitly on this point. Let there be no equivocation or evasion. If they find any candidate disposed to equivocate or evade the question, let him be marked as one who will thus tax the people for, and on account of, these Bank speculators."

Another Captain for the Whigs.—The Columbus, Ohio, Statesman, contains a certificate from a number of respectable men in Washington, stating, that on the 11th of August, Allen Trimble, Whig ex-Governor of Ohio, delivered in the streets of that town the following war snort:—"I am with you, heart and hand, in this struggle, *and, gentlemen, if we cannot succeed at the ballot-box, we shall have to redeem our liberties at the point of the bayonet*, and I will be with you on all occasions."

This burst was received with great cheering from the Whiggies present. The noise of these terrible fellows very forcibly reminds us of Esop's fable of the ass in the lion's skin. They pass well enough as long as they keep their mouths shut, but as soon as they attempt to roar, instead of the lion's thunder, the braying of an ass is heard. Do they imagine the People such fools as to be unable to distinguish between the lion and the ass covered with his skin?

These ridiculous attempts at roaring, however, ought to open the eyes of the People to what they *would do*, if they *dared*.

☞ The Democracy of Virginia have lately held a Convention at Charlottesville, which was numerously attended by delegates from every part of the old Dominion. The same spirit of indomitable perseverance in the sacred cause of the Constitution, every where manifested by the Republicans, is abroad in the birth state of Jefferson. Though out-voted in the spring elections by trickery and humbug, the people are aroused in their might now, and November will prove her still true to the Republic.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK.

We noticed some time since in the Columbia "South Carolinian," and intended to have published, but want of room prevented us, a communication giving an account of the visit of an Abolitionist to that State, under the cloak of a preacher of the Gospel, and his delivery at several places of incendiary harrangues. He was promptly apprehended, and dealt with according to his deserts. Many things have lately occurred to render it certain that there are prowling scoundrels of the same character all over the Southern country, engaged in their work of darkness, yet when we call upon the Southern people to mark the progress of Abolition—to beware of its secured designs, and look to their safety before it is too late, Whig papers say it is nothing—Whig orators tell us there is no danger from these contemptible fanatics,—aye, even Southern Whig members of Congress take them by the hand as political associates, and serve with *them*—their hateful and worst enemies—on "Executive Committees," to frank documents, &c., to the South.

Here is proof, men of the South, that Abolition designs are contemptible, that we have no danger to apprehend from them, that the warnings concerning the incendiaries are all nonsense, and idle alarm.

NEGRO REVOLT IN LOUISIANA.

The Republican, of Franklin, gives the following account of the detected revolt of the negroes in that neighborhood:

"*Contemplated Revolt.*—Nine negroes are in prison at Vermillionville, charged with having set on foot an insurrection. The particulars of the case, that have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

"On Saturday morning last, an old and faithful servant, belonging to one of the planters of the Parish of Lafayette, made known to his master the fact that he had been pursuaded and obliged to join with some disaffected negroes, who had their leaders, and were to meet, armed, that night, at the several places they had appointed for that purpose, and were to march into Vermillionville and take the town; thence one part of them were to march to St. Martinsville, and the other to Opelousas. They had stolen the cannon the night previous and concealed it out of the town. One party were to meet back of Valery Martin's plantation, and the other were to meet in the upper part of the Parish of Lafayette. It was their intention, our informant states, (and he received his information direct from St. Martins,) to have put their plans into execution that night, (Sunday,) and murder all the men and male children.

"We fear that planters and overseers are not sufficiently careful, when so extensive and daring a plot may be concerted."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

"Just as our paper was going to press, we have received information that an insurrection of negroes has lately taken place in the parish of Lafayette; nine of whom have been executed, and forty others are in prison to be tried. Several white Abolitionists are implicated in this infamous affair, and are now in prison awaiting their trial."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.

Letters received in this City from Opelousas, state that four hundred negroes had planned an insurrection in the Parish of Lafayette, which was to have taken place at Vermillionville, on the night of the 22d inst. Most providentially, a negro belonging to Mr. Mercier, told his master of the circumstance, and the principal ringleaders, to the number of twenty, were immediately arrested, nine of whom were sentenced to be hung on the 27th ult. We have since heard that four white Abolitionists, who instigated the [illegible] have been arrested and placed in confinement.

Southern Patriot.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The "British Queen," just arrived, brings news from England as late as the 1st of September. The prospect was very fair for good crops all over Europe, which will, of necessity, have the effect to reduce the price of flour in this country, as there will be no demand for exportation.

The vintage in France is uncommonly fine, and consequently there will be an abundant quality of wine made.

The Pacha of Egypt has rejected the ultimatum of the Four allied Powers, (England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.) What will be the result is uncertain.—apprehensions are entertained that it may be serious;—the whole movement in Europe certainly indicates war.

Letters from Constantinople, relate the occurrence of repeated attempts to assassinate the Sultan, a conspiracy was discovered, to place on the throne the Sultan's brother, who is only nine years old, with a council of Regency. In consequence of the discovery, fifteen hundred persons within a fortnight had been strangled and thrown into the Bosphorus.

Cotton maintains its price in Liverpool with steadiness. There is life and activity among all the manufactories.

We notice that the Citizens of the adjoining parts of the Counties of Lincoln, Iredell, and Mecklenburg recently held a meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for the erection of a new County from parts of these. It was resolved that a memorial should be laid before the next Legislature to this effect.

☞ As a set-off to the Federal humbug story of a standing army of 200,000 men, the Charleston Mercury mentions another standing army of 300,000, (the largest by 100,000)—the army of bankrupts spoken *of* by *Mr. Clay* in the last session of Congress, as anxiously waiting for the passage of the Bankrupt law.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THEIR OWN WITNESS.

The Federal Whig papers are parading the letter of Vice President JOHNSON conspicuously in their columns, and make as much a-do about it as though it at once established the entire *fitness of* Gen. Harrison for the Presidency!

Well, seeing that they have laid claim to the veteran Colonel *as their witness*, these whiglings cannot complain if we, likewise, make use of his testimony, and institute a comparison between his opinions of Mr. VAN BUREN, and what he says of Gen. HARRISON.

In the letter in question, (published in last week's Carolinian) Col. Johnson says, in answer to the inquiries of some of Gen. Harrison's friends, as to his opinions of the General's "bravery," &c.:

"I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you, that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect; nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the battle of Thames. Every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others; much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any officer attached to the army, avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose they did not perform their duty fearless of danger; nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them.

In another place, however, Col. Johnson remarks, that he "felt it his duty to say, that after he received permission to charge the enemy, neither Gen. Harrison, Gov. Shelby, or any one else, except himself and the other officers of the regiment, had command of that regiment, or any part thereof: the *fighting*, was done by *that regiment alone*."

Here, then, is the much vaunted *certificate of character*, which the Federal Whigs have squeezed out of Col. Johnson, in behalf of their candidate for the Presidency. Now let us see what the *real* "Hero of the Thames" thinks of Mr. Van Buren, the candidate of the Democracy of the Nation: In his Chillicothe speech, which was the occasion of the *letter over* which the Whigs seem to take so much comfort to themselves, Col. Johnson remarks, that

"He had been a public servant for the people, for thirty-three years; two years under Jefferson's administration, eight under Madison, eight under Monroe, four under J. Q. Adams, eight under Jackson, and three years he has been associated in the administration of Martin Van Buren. He then said, that he had been acquainted with MARTIN VAN BUREN for twenty-eight years,—and that for the last twenty years, they had been on terms of the greatest intimacy; and it gave him pleasure to state, that in the whole of this political connexion, he never knew one more upright in principle, or of purer morals, and very few possessing talent of a higher order, than MARTIN VAN BUREN. No stronger advocate of the War policy was to be found in 1809, and no abler defender of it in 1812, than Martin Van Buren. He spoke of what he knew, and what he felt to be true, and of which he entertained the least doubt."

Here, then, is the testimony of one whose opinions the Federal Whigs so eagerly sought, and now so highly cherish. Being *their own witness*, they are stopp'd from calling in question any declaration he may make; and such is the brave old Colonel's frankness of character, and integrity of purpose, that the opinion of no man in the nation would be more implicitly confided in by the Republican party, than his.

When he says, therefore, that "he never knew one more upright in principle, or of purer morals, and very few possessing talent of a higher order"—and that "no stronger advocate of the war-policy was to be found in 1809, and no abler *defender of it* in 1812, than MARTIN VAN BUREN"—he attests what he *knows* to be true, and pays but a just tribute to a pure patriot and unswerving Republican.

After this, whenever the Federal Whigs feel an itching to indulge in their base slanders against Mr. Van Buren, let them recur to the testimony of *their own witness*, and then *swallow their venom*, ere they again emit it upon an eminent statesman and a virtuous public officer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I saw in the "Watchman," of the 29th ultimo, a piece giving the proceedings of the Federal meeting at Clemmonsville, which took place a short time since. It is there stated, that the Democrats made an attempt to hoist a petticoat flag:—there is not one word of truth in the assertion. I will give you a true statement of the proceedings.

Immediately after the ball and cabin passed through the village, there appeared Mr. F. H. Thomas, riding in a sulkey, with a red petticoat on a persimmon pole about 8 or 10 feet long, fastened to his sulkey, and a black cockade on the top of it. He passed through the village unmolested, and returned home in the evening through the village. Now, what he meant I do not know; I suppose, when I first saw the scene, that it was granny C. H. Nelson, or granny G. Martin[illegible] petticoat [illegible] village;—and there appeared to be various ideas as to what it was—some of the people pretended to think it was their Federal candidate for President, and exhibited considerable dissatisfaction with his appearance;—some also stated that I was one of the principal actors in the scene, which I can prove to be a gross falsehood by as respectable men as any who composed their committee of arrangements—though such a fabrication is no worse than might be expected from a committee of such characters.

It appears that the aforesaid committee of arrangements have some personal grudge against me, which probably caused them to resort to the public prints for revenge, by grossly misrepresenting myself with several others. I live near all these gentlemen, and think if they had been men of honor, they would have come to me personally,—though probably they were in fear of a chastisement, as they must know they merit one.

JOHN M. STAFFORD.

September 10, 1840.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION BY INSURRECTION IN FRANCE.

From the London Times, August 7.

Boulogne sur-mer, Aug. 6.—This morning, one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterised the French since the days of the 1st and 2d of memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:

The City of Edinburg steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for 14 days. In this he embarked with 56 followers, 6 horses, and 2 carriages in the Thames on Wednesday last; this morning, about 2 o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimiroux, about 3 miles from Boulogne. The surprise of the Captain and crew may be imagined, to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but *en militaire*, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburgh had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the prince left the vessel he ordered the Captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of the General Montholon, Colonels Vaudry, Parquin and Delaborde.

When all had landed, they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carmes, Rue Simonnet, into the Grand Rue, shouting—"Vive l'Empereur," the prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air. From the Grand Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Casérne, and passed the small body of troops of the line, I believe only one company, that perform duty here. The soldiers, astonished and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Philippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must march forthwith upon Paris. As some were preparing to obey, their Captain, who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting "Vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately the ball shattered the under jaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, quietly capitulated the Casérne, and retired to the port.

By this time the news was rumpt, the authorities were up, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out to all directions. The proclamations, one of which I enclose, with a decree, had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and quietly given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the Sous Prefet to attack the disturbers of the peace. Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Casérne. Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the prince hastened to the gun side, and signalled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The prince, with three or four others, swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed on board the steamer. M. Pollet, the harbor master, by order of the mayor, had proceeded, with a dozen custom house officers, in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and with him Col. Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore, they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the prince, and several of his followers were wounded, and sunk to rise no more. The report is, that six have been killed; one poor drummer, who surrendered, was shot by a National Guard.

The steamboat Edinburgh, Castle, has been seized by the Captain of the port, and is now in the harbor. The firing of the National guard on defenseless people in the water is deprecated by the better feeling portion of the public. Louis Bonaparte was well nigh drowned. Before he was picked up, (for the boat in which he attempted to make his escape upset,) several shots were fired at him. A friend of mine saw a musket ball fall close behind him. Had Bonaparte been so shot, it would have been the proper end of an mischievous a blackhead.

A French General who was captured is said to have just died of his wounds.

The town authorities are liberal enough to give out that the "English are at the bottom of this insurrectionary movement." What next?

All sorts of rumors are rife. It is said that the troops of the line are favorable to the prince, and that those quartered in the environs will attempt to rescue the captives. The civil authorities have issued proclamations lauding the loyalty of the brave Boulognais.

The coaches from Paris are uniformly backed for, Many imagine that no attempt will be received of attempts to rise elsewhere, and that some simultaneous movement has been contemplated.

Prices.—A ruinous fall of prices was predicted by the Federalists as one of the consequences of the passage of the Independent Treasury law. But prices, instead of falling, have risen, and the Whig seers are proved to be false prophets. The bill became a law on the 4th of July. The following table shows the prices of some of the most important articles of domestic produce at New York about one week before the President signed the act, and about two months [illegible]

	June 27.	September 9.
Upland Cotton,	9a10	7a10½
Western Flour,	$4 50	$5 00
Western Wheat,	1 00	1 10
Beef, Mess,	14 00	14 25
Pork,	14 75	15 00
Rice,	3 25	4 00
Tobacco,	4a10	4½a10
Sugar, New Orleans,	4½a6	6a7½
Molasses, do	25	30
Linseed Oil,	65	80
American Pig Iron,	28	30
Lead, Pig,	4	5½
Brown,	45	45
Ashes, Pot, bbl.,	4 00	5 00

The causes which are now in operation will, if they be not interfered with by Whiggery, impart to the country stable prosperity.—*Globe.*

Disgraceful Conduct.—The Valley Star states that a preacher in Giles county, in violation of every principle of truth, has been asserting that "*Van Buren is a Roman Catholic, and Harrison an exemplary member of the Methodist Church.*" The Star justly remarks, that a baser lie never fell from a foul tongue. The whole statement is utterly false. Van Buren never was a Catholic—nor is he a Catholic now. Harrison is not now, nor has he ever been a Methodist. On the contrary, he is proverbial for his profanity. Our exchanges have ceased to deny that the General lately poured out a torrent of curses upon the head of Gen. Charles Hale, in the streets of Cincinnati. We are told that this minister of the *gospel of truth*, has given up his time to the service of the Federal party, and spends day after day in distributing electioneering Whig documents. Such baseness indeed deserves to be exposed. We take pleasure in stating that we do not believe there are many ministers of any denomination in Virginia, who would be guilty of such conduct.

Lynchburg Republican.

Gov. Troup whilst he says, that not approving either of the men, he will neither support Harrison nor Van Buren, declares, that "*It is a mere question of Bank or no Bank; if the Bank comes, every thing that is unconstitutional will follow.*"—He thus indicates as clearly as possible, that the Administration party are on true constitutional ground, and the advocates of Harrison on the opposite. McDuffie, Tazewell, and Troup have all retired from public life, and have no ambitious views. Point out to us three State Rights men of equal standing and ability whose motives are equally above suspicion, that go for Harrison.—*Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.*

Charles Bedwich, the robber of the mail near Springfield, Ohio, last Winter, has just been arrested at that place, and about $10,000 of his ill gotten booty recovered from him.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. LEWIS JACOBS to Miss REBECCA E., daughter of Mr. Jacob Wagoner.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Raleigh, on the 14th instant, Gen. [illegible] DANIEL, aged about 68. [illegible] by respected by the community, and much [illegible] his acquaintance. He was [illegible] Militia of this State, and [illegible] Marshal. He was buried [illegible] honors, by the "[illegible]" and a large concourse of [illegible] tendance.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE QUIET FLOWERS THAT BLOOM AT RANDOM 'MID THE WILD."

THE EVENING STAR.

[BY PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

The night is come, but not too soon;
And sinking silently—
All silently—the little moon
Drops down behind the sky.

There is no light in earth or heaven
But the pale light of stars,
And the first watch of night is given
To the red planet Mars.

Is it the tender star of love?
The star of love and dreams?
Oh no! from that blue tent above
A hero's armor gleams.

And earnest thoughts within me rise
When I behold afar,
Suspended in the evening skies,
The shield of that red star.

O star of strength! I see thee stand
And smile upon my pain;
Thou beckonest with thy mailed hand,
And I am strong again.

Within my soul there shines no light
But the pale light of stars;
I give the first watch of the night
To the red planet Mars.

The star of the unconquer'd will,
He rises in my breast—
Serene, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possess'd.

And thou, too, whosoe'er thou art,
That readest this brief psalm,
As one by one thy hopes depart,
Be resolute and calm.

Oh! fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong!

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUNAWAY POND.

This is a name given to a place in the town of Glover, Orleans county, Vermont, not where there is now a pond, but from which, as the name intimates, a pond once ran away. The facts in regard to this spot were published in 1810, but by many may be forgotten. There was a pond of water about three miles in length, and some half a mile in breadth, from which issued a small stream running to the south, and mingling in its course with the waters that flow into the Connecticut river.—There was another small stream taking its rise a little to the north, and west of this pond, the waters of which were discharged to the north, falling into Barton River, and finally finding their way through lake Memphremagog into the St. Lawrence. On this stream there was a mill; and the owner having viewed the make of the ground to the north end or head of the pond, and finding its elevation so small as to oppose but a trifling obstacle to its running in that direction, conceived the idea of turning its course to the north, so as to aid in the operation of his mill. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, himself and a number of others went with spades and shovels and commenced digging. They very soon found that, a few inches from the surface there was nothing but quicksand, and the moment the water began to run in that direction, this gave way very rapidly, cutting a channel, and the whole water of the pond appeared to rush to that point—the banks of the new stream, caving in, were swept on by the flood, so that the party were very narrowly escaped with their lives. The owner of the mill seeing at once that there might be more water than he desired, and that his mill might be in danger, very judiciously made a rapid movement in advance of the water, and arrived just in time to apprize his wife of her danger, and enabled her to escape from the mill which she was attending in her husband's absence. As the flood moved onward, it bore down every thing that opposed its progress, taking along trees, earth, and rocks, and in narrow places in the valley, the moving mass would rise often to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and again reaching a broader place, would spread out and leave immense masses of timber, stones, and earth, which, after a lapse of twenty nine years, are still visible. The beholder, who was not apprised of what had been done, was struck with absolute amazement, as the water, the moving cause, was wholly invisible. He saw trees, of all sizes, and every other substance which could be accumulated, rolling onward; roaring and crashing and shaking the hills, and leaving perfect desolation in its course—the forest and the morass were both obliterated, the hills were laid low, and the valleys were exalted. It swept in this way some 20 miles, the whole distance to lake Memphremagog, where, finding nothing to resist its course, it gradually mingled its placid waters, having erected at every step the most enduring monuments of its resistless power.

The width of the tract of this flood was from six or eight rods to near half a mile. When the mighty torrent rolling onward struck the mill, for whose benefit this "letting out of waters" was undertaken, it was crushed into atoms, and so completely obliterated, that not a vestage has ever been found. There was only here and there a solitary tree left to show that a forest had been there. In one of them, a fish was found twenty feet from the ground.

Among the extraordinary and almost incredible exhibitions of the power of this flood, is the fact that a rock was moved about half a mile, the estimated weight of which was fifty tons!

The pond lay between the mountains, occupying the whole space, and on being drained, it was found to have been seventy feet in depth. Through the bed of "Runaway Pond," the whole three miles there is now a road leading to Montpelier. The town of Glover has been greatly benefitted by the opening of this road. A delightful little village now occupies the ground that was made by the flood. It may be asked, what was the fate of the inhabitants below? The answer is, that twenty nine years ago there was not a house, and no building except the mill, in the track over which the flood passed. Runaway Pond will long continue an object of much curiosity, and the history of its unceremonious exit will continue to be told in generations yet to come.

Boston Weekly Magazine.

An actor, personating the Ghost in Hamlet very badly, was much hissed; after bearing it a good while, he put the audience into good humor by stepping forward and saying:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely sorry that my humble endeavors to please are not successful, but if you are not satisfied, I must *give up the ghost.*"

A Counsel cunningly directs with his match in order to [illegible] Mr. Fearne, when cross-examining [illegible] at the Lincoln Assizes. "I could [illegible] there," was the ready reply.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

A military execution is a terrible sight. I never witnessed a civil execution: I know nothing of the guillotine except from engravings; but my duty has frequently called me opposite to a wretched fellow creature who was going to be shot. What the state of his pulse was I know not; but certainly his heart did not throb with greater violence than mine. The troops form three sides of a square; the fourth is left vacant for the passage of the balls. Great military show is purposely made, and certainly with good reason; for, since a terrible example is to be made, it ought to be rendered impressive to those who are left behind. The culprit arrives, accompanied by a priest. The drums all at once beat a march until the sufferer is in the centre of the troops. They then beat a ban, as that beat is called which precedes and follows every kind of proclamation. The captain reporter reads the sentence, the drums close the ban, the culprit is made to kneel down, he is blindfolded, and twelve corporals, commanded by an adjutant subaltern, fire at the wretched man, at the distance of ten paces. To diminish, if possible, the agony of the sufferer, the words of command are not uttered, the adjutant makes signals instead of them with his cane. In case the man is not killed outright, as it sometimes happens, a reserve platoon, composed of four men, is ready to dispatch him by clapping the muzzle of their pieces to his head. It is with an oppressed heart that I describe these horrors. Melancholy recollections crowd upon me; the wretched creatures whom I have seen on their knees at this fatal moment flit before me like phantoms; and yet, all these executions, when they happened to take place near a town, some of the fair ladies belonging to it never failed to be present. With their delicate nerves they made interest to obtain a place where they could have a good view: and then, next day, they were ill if a pullet was killed in their presence. After the execution of the sentence, all the troops defile before the corpse. They then return to their quarters; the circumstance is talked of for two or three days, and very soon forgotten. I have seen many of these unfortunate men die with admirable fortitude. I have seen some of them address the regiment, and then give the command to fire, while not a syllable denoted the slightest emotion in them. But the man who, in this predicament, displayed the most astonishing courage, was Malet. On being conducted, with twelve of his accomplices, to the plain of Grenoble, he, as the chief conspirator, asked permission to give the command to fire. "Carry—arms!" cried he, in a voice of thunder. "That won't do: we must begin again. Your pieces on the arm, all of you! Carry—arms! Good! Platoon—arms! Present! fire!" All fell excepting Malet: he was left standing alone. "And why not me? Right! Carry—arms!—Platoon—arms! Present! fire!"

Lights and Shades of Military Life.

There's the Folly.—A parent had two sons, one of whom had addicted himself to the lazy practice of lying in bed to a late hour in the morning, whereas the other accustomed himself to rising very early. The latter, in taking a walk one morning, found a pocket book containing a considerable amount of money. On returning to the house, his father thus expatiated upon the laudable practice of early rising, to his other son, who was yet stretched out upon his bed:

"There, Thomas, you see the folly of lying in bed so late; your brother, in taking an early morning walk, has found a wallet containing money; had you been up, perhaps you would have found it."

"Oh," replied the young hopeful, 'had the loser of the money not walked abroad so early, he would still be in possession of it.' [illegible] rising!"—*Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

The Biter Bit.—A good story is told of a chap in North Carolina, who went the entire figure in the way of marrying all the girls who would have him, without waiting for any of them to die off, as the law directs. After having married the thirteenth, some of his first loves came down upon him and had him placed safely in jail. But a person so fond of perfect liberty and who could get out of hymen's noose with such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the "jug," and the next news of him he was running at large with a heavy reward offered for his apprehension. He was shortly recognized by a gentleman, who, anxious to get the reward, invited him to his house, desired him to sit down, called his wife to chat with him as an inducement to detain him there, while he made some excuse for leaving a few minutes, and started for a constable to arrest the runaway. What was the poor man's astonishment on returning with the constable, to find that the Lothario, taking advantage of his short absence, had absconded with his wife. This makes the fellow's stock of wives now on hand fourteen.

A Somnambulist.—A working jellewer, in the Quartier St. Jaques, France, had frequently lost articles of value entrusted to him by his employers, and from the circumstances of his life and establishment, could not believe the abstractions to be made by any one but his own daughter. He repeatedly accused her of the thefts, which she strenuously denied. As they continued till all his savings were exhausted, and his conviction as to the cause remained unshaken, he turned his child out of doors and lived alone. Notwithstanding this, his losses did not cease, and he was almost in despair, when a few nights ago he was awakened from his sleep by a violent pain in one of his feet. On examining it, he found that it arose from a wound in which there was a piece of glass. On recollection, he called to mind that on the preceding day he broke a glass on his table, and was convinced that he must have trod upon the fragments with his naked feet, and to do this he must have walked in his sleep, and got upon the table. Following up this idea, he made an investigation, and at length discovered all the missing articles concealed in the corner of the ceiling of his room. He sent for his daughter to come home next morning.—*Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

Comedy and Tragedy.—Baron Holbach, in a conversation on theatrical works, thus describes comedy and tragedy:—"The business of a comedy is always a marriage, and that of tragedy a murder. All the intrigue turns on this question—shall they marry, or shall they not marry?—shall they kill, or shall they not kill? They shall marry—they shall kill, and so ends the first act; they shall not marry—they shall not kill, concludes the second act. A new means of marrying and killing presents itself, which is the substance of the third act. A new difficulty arises, and prevents the marriage and the murder, and forms the fourth act. At length, wearied with the contest, they may marry, and they kill, which completes the piece."

Anecdote.—A few days ago, two sons of Erin stopped to read a Harrison hand bill, and observing the letters O. K. in large type at the top, one (puzzled to know the meaning) queried his companion, who replied,—"Och! do you not know that? it *manes* that he is still in charge of his Gold Keepers.—*Catskill Recorder.*

A touch of the Sublime.—The following beautiful speech was pronounced before a Court in Passadumkeag:

"Your honor sets high upon the adorable seat of justice, like an American Eagle perched upon the Asiatic Rock of Gibraltar, while the eternal streams of Justice, like the cadaverous clods of the valley, flow meandering at your extended feet."

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

From the experience of others do thou learn wisdom, and from their failings correct thine own faults.

Keep out of bad company, for the chance is that when the devil fires into a flock, he will hit somebody.

Liberality consists less in the gift, than in the manner of giving.

Extravagance frequently gets people in debt—speculation seldom gets them out.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, intending in a few weeks to go to TEXAS for the purpose of practicing Law, would be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do well to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as his stay in N. Carolina will be necessarily short.

ROLAND JONES.

September 18, 1840. 3w

—REFERENCES:—

Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Dane Professor in Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass.;
Hon. CHARLES FISHER, Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, Hon. JOHN GILES, } Of Salisbury;
Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, } Of Raleigh.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 times, and forward the account to this office.

MRS. HOWARD

INFORMS the Gentlemen of Salisbury, that she will make Pants, Vests, and Summer Coats for *half the price* the Tailors work at. She has been working for the Tailors for several years, and will warrant her work to be as neat and durable as any done by them. Shirts and Bosoms will also be made. [Aug. 21, 1840.—6w

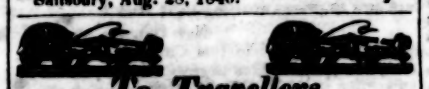
Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. 3



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George*, and that he belongs to Starke Perry, of Lancaster Dis., S. C. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on whem committed, a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round-crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840. F

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, [illegible]

[illegible] article [illegible]

[illegible] Produce.

[illegible] tf

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders.*

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PRODUCE
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limits;—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making *liberal cash advances* for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3m

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, and in pursuance of his authority, will expose to public sale, on the 13th of October, 1840, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

Two Horses, Thirty-six head of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of Corn and Wheat, and other articles.

LEVI COWAN,
Special Adm'r. of Jos. Cowan, dec'd.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3.

Valuable Land
FOR
Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollats—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South o Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at This Office.

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ANSON, Capt. Lobbuck, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce, and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr., for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1840. 8w.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloddy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—*for sale* by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT [illegible]

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf